Has Broken the Law. Mr. Thomas was declared by the board to have by his own confession violated a section of the Code forbidding teachers or officers of the public schools from being interested book, map or piece of school

apparatus.

It is but just to the two men to give them the benefit of their statements in palliation or attempted palliation of their offenses. Mr. palliation of their offenses. Mr. Thomas stated by counsel that he had published a letter over his signature in the papers, denying that Mr. McGilvray owned any interest in the Register, for the reason that he had induced Mr. McGilvray to become a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and took the burden of ownership of the publication then being sold to the State, to taken this stand there was nothing Mr. McGilvray's prospects if it were known that he was and had been secretly interested in the publication book. He had chosen to appear selfish in receiving the entire fruit of his and Mr. McGilvray's joint labors rather than by inculpating his friend to wrock him. Having taken this step he could not turn back without acknowledging his own false-

Between Two Fires. McGilvray himself characterized Mr. Thomas's action as extremeunselfish, while his own was partly lfish. After Mr. Thomas had made the false statement to shield him (McGilvray), he had to maintain and corroborate the statement or at the same time wreck his own political hopes and charge his friend with falsehood when that falsehood was in his behalf. He was not a partner with Mr. Thomas, but had a financial interest in the Register and received such share of the profits as Mr. Thomas chose to give him.

rong, and expresses his sorrow.

The confessions of the two men were not made until it was known that the State Board of Education was in possession of facts sufficient to establish the falsity of the stateto establish the faisity of the state-ments made by them a month ago before the board. At that time both men emphatically stated and reiter-ated that McGlivray had no financial interest in the Register and had the board was in ignorance of Thomas's ownership of the publica-tion, which was surreptitious until the books of the J. L. Hill Printing Company were exhibited.

The State Board finished the in-

vestigation during the afternoon, State into five districts and appointing one of the applicants from New-port News an inspector and the other

LIKE A THUNDER CLAP.

Admissions of Thomas and Mc-Gilvray Startling in Extreme..

Gilvray Startling in Extrema.

The State Board of Education convened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the John Marshall House, with Governor Montague presiding, and all the members present. Besides the board, there were present Mr. Thomas and his counsel, Mr. Hill Carier; Mr. McGilvray and his counsel, Mr. Hill Carier; Mr. McGilvray and his counsel, Mr. Overton Howard; Mr. S. S. P. Patteson, representing Mr. J. D. Eggleston, Jr., of Prince Edward, whose charges that the board had been instigated the inquiry. Mr. whose charges that the board had been imposed upon instigated the inquiry. Mr. L. H. Jenkins, of the Hernitage Press, successor to the J. I. Hill Printing Company, was present also, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. John Garland Pollard. He carried a bundle of papers, letters, receipts, etc., and had had brought to the board rooms the Jedger of the concern of J. K. Hill Printing Company. From the opening of the meeting there was the slicnce and oppression of impending sensation, not unmixed with linguise sorrow. The developments and the Startingly dramatic denouement were not to be long deferred.

As soon as the Governor had quietly

g deforred, soon as the Governor had quietly the board to order and asked what he first business before h, Attorney, at William A. Anderson, chalrman special committee to ascertain and whether or not further evidence g on the register matter could be secured, arose and addressed the estir. It had been known that additional testimony or evidence had been secured, and it was anticipated that some of this would be important. It was not, however, expected by any other than the attorneys and the two meir nost interacted that the inquiry was about to take such a starting turn.

Major Anderson stated the purpe of which the committee had been constituted and informed the board that after diligent inquiry and material and kindly proffered aid from Mr., L. H. Jenkins and

BECKER OF DESCRIPTION

WAKE UP! Save Money at Our Stores. Granulated Sugar, Ib 5340 New Irlah Potatoes 20c Jefferson Brand Roasted Jefferson Brand Roasted Coffee, In one-pound 25C packages, 2 for..... 25C Small California Hams, 9C Brooms, cheap, four 20c string, 15c; five string 20c Large Julcy Lemons 12c Try our Silver King Flour, best on the market \$5.50

S5c. bag or barrel \$5.50

Fresh Country But 20c Best New Orleans 40c

Good Green or Mixed 25c

Gest City Meal, 18c 65c

Best City Meal, 18c 65c Witch Hazel Soap, 3 10c
Maita Vita, pack 10c
age 10c S. Ullman's Son Main Street Stores, 1820-1822 East Main Street; Marshall Street Store, 506 Ea Marshall St. 'Phone at our Two Stores.

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Chase in This Weather.

Come to the right spot where everything for Boys' Wear will be carefully spread before you, and now the most expensive goods are offered at the most economical prices.

Children's Sailor Hats at Just Half Prices!

All Misses' and Small Boys' fine Milan Straw, this season's Sailors are in the big sale.

Hats that were \$1.25 to \$5.00, NOW 63 cents to \$2.50.

Sale of Boys' Fine Wash Suits.

were \$2.75 and \$1.50 were \$4.50 and \$2.50 \$3.00, NOW.....\$2.50

All sizes and styles that | All sizes and styles that

Girls' and Misses' Dresses at Just Half Prices

has been the chief attraction for a day or two now in our Children's Department. Mothers, if you have a girl between the ages of 4 and 12 years, attention to these man-tailored dresses of all the new summer fabrics will profit you. Were \$3.50 to \$6.75.

Now \$1.75 to \$3.38.

All the cool summer things for boy or man are here.

O. H. BERRY & CO.

others, important evidence had been secured. He warmly commended Mr. Jenkins for his diligence and his valuable assistance and for the willingness with which he aided the board. In fact, without his willingness and uld it would not have been possible for the information to have been secured.

Tries to Make Statement.

Tries to Make Statement.

After the reading of the preliminary report of the committee, Mr. Jenkins, by counsel, desired to make a statement, but action was first taken on the report, which was received and ordered recorded in the minutes.

Thereupon Mr. Howard, attorney for Mr. McGilvray, announced that he desired to make a statement, after some discussion as to the precedence of the two statements, Mr. Jenkins, proceeded to speak. He desired, he said, to submit to the board certain data, books, papers and documents. At the May meeting of the board certain data, books, papers and documents. At the May meeting of the board certain data, books, papers and documents. At the May meeting of the board he had given testimon, as to matters about which his information was incomplete, even meagre, as he stated at the time. He shad since then been able to secure much additional evidence of, the existence of which he did not know them. He explained how and where he had found the documents among some old archives of the J. L. Hill Printing Company, whose business his firm had purchased. He submitted to the beard for its convenience certain indexed papers, letters and memorands found in old files.

Mr. Howard again interrupted, stating that if the board would hear his admission on behalf of his client it would probably be unnecessary to go into these archives, but the board permitted Mr. Jenkins to conclude his statement.

When Mr. Howard rose he held in his hand a typewritten paper of oninous import, With a brief statement that on would hear of his client he desired to make

When Mr. Howard rose he held in his hand a typewritten paper of ominous import. With a brief statement that on behalf of his client he desired to make an admission, the attorney deliberately and clearly read an "Admission of Facts to the Virginia School Register," which was signed by J. P. Thomas and J. A. McGilvray. The reading was listened to with tense silence by the board and others present. There was something almost appalling in the atmosphere. Here is the paper be read:

Startling Confessions.

Startling Confessions.

"First—It is admitted that J. A. Mc-Gilvray, second clerk of the superintendent of public instruction, d.d. receive a part of the profits for the Virginia School Register, and that he need improperly in so doing, notwithstanding the fact that the same thing had been done for many years by a former clerk of a former superintendent. But there was no agreement or contract or understanding that the said McGlivray should receive any particular sum or portion of said profits, and he did not receive any fixed sum or portion, and frequently declined to receive and did not receive sums that were tendered him, leaving that and all questions as to the cost of printing and selling the register to Thomas, all questions as to the cost of printing and selling the register to Thomas, and though he may have been sometimes consulted as to such matters, he paid little attention to them, and therefore he did not know until recently informed by his counsel, who has examined into the matter, exactly what the cost of the printing and handling of the register was.

"Second. That at the last meeting of the board the said of the McGluzay."

has examined into the matter, exactly what the cost of the printing and handling of the register was.

"Second. That at the last meeting of this board the said J. A. McGilvray made untrue statements as to his interest in the said register and, while it is true that said statements were made at a time when the said McGilvray was ill and unfit to be before the board, and under most trying circumstances, yet such statements deserve to be condemned.

"Third. That J. P. Thomas has made untrue statements in denying that J. A. McGilvray had received any part of the money for the School Register and that such untrue statements deserve to be condemned, notwith-standing the fact that they were made for the purpose of shielding a friend from a political attack, and that the said Thomas exposed himself to harsh criticism for appearing to have received all the profits from the register.

"Fourth—It is not admitted, but denied, that the Board of Education or any member of said board was "Iricked" or 'imposed upon,' or 'unduly influenced. In the adoption of the school register, they having adopted the same as a matter of course, following former precedents.

"Fifth—It is not admitted, but denied, that the price of the resister, viewed from a commercial standpoint, is extortionate or unfair. The price at which the Hill Company first agreed to print the register was eighteen cents, exactly what the Stone Publishing Company now offers to print it for, but it was found to be too little, and twenty cents was paid under that contract, afterwards the price agreed on for printing then to the nicrhants was twenty-live cents. All merchants on the state, resulting in a Biste and national understanding of educa

extortionate, and if any error has been made by the board in adopting it, the error consists in following former precedent of long standing.

(Signed) "J. A. M'GILVRAY,
"J. P. THOMAS."

Pleas for McGilvray.

In the midst of the profound silene

missions, Mr. Howard read the statement in behalf of Mr. M. Gilvray, given here:

"The clerks of the Superintendent of Public Instruction are not forbidden by law from having interest in books, etc., furnished to the schools. For they are not members of the State Board of Education, nor division superintendents of schools, nor school truspees, stor other schools officers within the meaning of section 1472 of the Code.

"Nor is it certain that said clerks are public officers of any kind. They have no duties prescribed. They take no official oath. They simply perform such duties as the Superintendent of Public Instruction requires of them, except that the first clerk is secretary of the Board of Education. By section 433, subdivision 3, it is the duty of the State Board of Education to approve the appointment of a first and second clerk and such other employes as may be necessary for the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, upon the nomination of that officer, and to fix their salaries. They are simply employes of the superintendent, and have no more authority under the law than any other employes of his from janitor up. It is true that by a recent statute, Code section 225, they give bond, but that very statute distinguishes them from officers by providing for the bonds of certain officers and of their clerks. Hence, while it would be improper for such clerk to be interested in such things, it would not be unlawful, even if a school register came within the class of things forbidden, which is doubtful. "Formerly the law required the Superintendent to prepare a school register came within the class of things forbidden, which is doubtful. "Formerly the law required the Superintendent to prepare a school register came within the class of things forbidden, which is doubtful. "Formerly the law required the Superintendent to prepare a school register. But by the present Constitution, Article 9, section 131, 'his duties shall be prescribed by law. But they can change these duties whatever they choose. Mo

division 4, of the Constitution, the Board 'shall select textbooks and educational appliances for use in the schools of the State.'

"And there is no other power in the State that has the right to interfere with or to restrict that selection. The Board, therefore, clearly had the right to relieve the Superintendent of the duty to make a register, and to make any contract they saw fit concerning it. So far, therefore, as the law is Concerned, I do not think that either McGilvray or Thomas had anything to fear. The one does not belong to the class of persons to whom certain things are forbidden, nor is the register, in my judgment, of the class of things forbidden, and Thomas, I think, comes under the excention to section 1472. But as far as Thomas is concerned, that is a question for his coursel to consider—and all these questions are questions of law over which this Board has no jurisdiction. They belong to the courts, if anywhere. For this Board has no nower to render judgment or issue execution, etc. In other words, it is not a court.

"The untrue statements consisted in declaring that he had gotten no part of the money for the registers, and that there was no servery about the matter. He did get a part of the money and there was servery. But there was no agreement that he should receive any particular sum. There was no partnership. He had no interest in the book. Exactly what was received by him is not known. No account was kept of it. No receipts were given. It was not paid by check. Somotimes he was given half. Sometimes less, Frequently he declined to receive anything. But whatever the exact amount may have been, the principle is the same. The statements were just as untrue if he received one-fourth as they would be had he received half.

Had the foregoing facts been promptly avowed, the offense, if any, would have been slight. The real offense consists in untrue statements beginning with a misicading statement in a political publication, leading on to complications and further untrue statements.

"Such a

of the State can malet in the way of harsh criticism will be slight in comparson with that which they have already poid as a penaity for the offense. And it rests with the Board and with the press to add to this suffering such further suffering as they think they ought to inflict and can inflict. The men are in the wrong and admit it, and if any one desires, or thinks it is duty, to humilinte them further, let him speak and act as he feels that his duty requires; for no one wishes, much less asks for, condonation.

"In conclusion, I wish here, before the Board, to tender the Superintendent of Public Instruction the resignation of my client from the position he holds as second clerk. It might have been presented and thoughtlessly accepted without waiting for this occasion. But it was considered that some one on the Board might prefer that he should not be allowed to resign, but should be turned out of office. Hence, if there be any such desire on the part of any one, or if any one considers it his duty, let him advocate that course; but if not, then let the resignation be accepted.

"Respectfully.

OVERTON HOWARD, Counsel for J. A. McGlivray. Pleads for Thomas.

Speaking in behalf of Mr. Julian P. Thomas, Carter, his attorney, said:
"In behalf of Mr. Thomas, I want merely to add to the statement made for Mr. McGlivray, that he admits that he has made untrue statements with regard to the relations existing between himself and McGlivray, with reference to the Register, both in his written and published letter and in his statement hefore the Board. He can and does ofter no justification for this, and only such excuse as the following facts show:

The old Register, which had been the work and we see the property of Mr.

his register, pay over a portion of the proceeds to McGilvray. He does not know, and has never kept any record

what he offered.

"Thomas had urged McGilvray to become a candidate for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and McGilvray had been induced, chiefly, the believed, by his solicitations, to offer for the place. Under these circumstances, and when Thomas saw a threatened attack on his candidacy by reason of the criticism of the price of the Register, for which Thomas alone was responsible, he, in order to prevent any intervent thereform to his friend made.

his candidacy by reason or the criticism of the price of the Register, for which Thomas alone was responsible, he, in order to prevent any injury thereform to his friend, made the statement fontained in file first publication. This statement was untrue, and when Thomas was called upon for his oral statement before the Board, influenced in part by the same motives and in part by the desire to save himself from acknowledging having told a falsehood, he repeated the former false statement.

"This is the whole slory and a full confession, which it is both painful and humiliating to make.

"The fact that the first false step—the first false statement—was prompted by no selfish motive; the further fact that Mr. Thomas has given up the position of principal of the High School in Richmond, which he has so long and so faithfully filled, but which under the present circumstances, he feels should be filled by him no longer; the mortification and humiliation which necessarily arise from the position in which he has placed himself and which this statement causes him, may not, he hopes, be wholly lost sight of whenever his conduct in this matter (for which, I repeat, he makes no justification) is considered."

"The price of the register, compared with the price of such things in other States, or compared with the price of such things in other books, as not extortionate, The printers first contracted to print it for eight means letter it appears that that was no little, and twenty cents was allowed. Afterwards it was considered between the

do it for. By the same letter that pears that that was too little, and twenty cents was allowed. Afterwards it was considered between the parties that twenty-for perinting the registers and deferred between the parties that twenty-for perinting the registers and deferred between the parties that twenty-for perinting the registers and deferred between the parties and the perinting the registers and deferred by the perinting the registers and deferred by the perinting the registers and the perinting the registers and the perinting the registers and the perinting the perinting the perinting at further discount of five per cent. The perinting the perinting the perinting to five perinter, but in knowing what statistics are required in the office of the superintendent of public instruction and in arranging it so that such information may be gotten from it. These statistics form the basis of the educational operations of the State and the reports concerning such operations, and are also furnished the Pederal government for the various educational reports. It is the daily register of facts of each school, and from all those registers may be ascertained the condition of the schools and of the State as to such matters. It is the day book of the school work in Virginia, and a full understand ng of what such a book should contain requires a knowledge of the statistics called for by all the laws of our State, and directions as to how the schools should be conducted and how the register mould be kept. As far, then, as the price of the book is concerned, there was nothing that could be justify complained of.

"So far as the charge that the board was 'tricked' is concerned, there is no evidence of any such thing. They did what they had the poportunity to examine the same which were made. Not only that, up the action of the board was far, as shown by former reports, and which were made. Not only that, up the action of the board was should be imported that have no fully repaired the condition of law.

Didn't Suspect the Facts.

Didn't Suspect the Facts. "Had I only known from the begin-"Had I only known from the begin in a line all the facts, had I even suspected them, I could have saved these men from a great deal of real suffering. But human nature is so constituted that all of us do not always speak the whole truth. Untrue statements have been made in regard to the register, both by McGlivray and by Thomas, as has been admitted. I shall consider these untrue statements.

YOU CAN SEE HAIR GROW

MUNYON'S WITCH SOAP

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL HAIR INVIGORATOR

They make the hair grow thick They make the hair grow strong They make the hair grow beautiful



scalp, and Munyon's Witch Hazel Hair Tonic is a food and vitalizer. It sumulates and acts as a gentle tonic to the weak and sick roots, and gives them new life and vigor. It prompily removes dandruff, scales, humors and all sores of the scalp. Give this hair tonic a fair trial, and if there is a particle of life in the roots, it will stimulate and invigorate them into new life and healthy growth. Of course, you know that Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap for the complexion and for the tollet is superior to any high-priced French soap made. It makes the skin soft as velvet and keeps one free from pimples, blotches and most skin equations.

nost skin eruptions.

If your blood is out of order, take Munyon's Paw Paw Pills. They will drive all impurities from the system and make good, rich, red blood.

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap, price 15c cake. Munyon's Witch Hazel Shaving Stick in box, price 25c. Munyon's Witch Hazel Hair Invigorator, price 50c, and \$1.00.

Munyon's Witch Hazel Talcum Powder, price 25c. Munyon's Witch Hazel Face Cream, price 25c.

For sale everywhere, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

MUNYON, Philadelphia, Pa.

and the circumstances that led up to them.
"As far as I know and believe, J. A.
McGilvray fild not want the office of
superintendent of public instruction.
Had Suffered Much.

Had Suffered Much.

"But many friends urged him to be a candidate, and chief among them and the most persistent of any was Julian P. Thomas, who has more influence over him than any other man, when attention was called to this matter of the school register, and it was from one end of the State to the other commented on and criticised by persons who did not understand either the law or the facts of the case, and McGilvray seemed in danger of defeat, and when the attacks made on him rendered his condition one of torture, Julian P. Thomas, who felt himself responsible for this condition, assumed the whole responsibility for the register in an article which he published.

"In that article things were stated."

register in an article which he published.

"In that article things were stated which, while true, were misleading. It was true that he was the sols owner of the register. But it was also a fact that he was giving McGliyray part of the profits. Having taken this faise step in publishing for political effect a misleading statement in defense of his friend, who was being attacked, the rest followed almost as a matter of course, He made the same statements when questioned in the investigation before the Board. MoGlivray had two courses, either to stand by the statements made by his friend who had chosen to appear to the world mean and selfish in having received the whole reward of what was costing McGlivray so much suffering, or to convict Thomas of faisehood. He preferred standing by his friend who was sacrifficing himself for his sake, it is not pretended that McGlivray's only wish was to support Thomas. He would be damaged politically and otherwise should the whole affar be known. But I only follow his wish in stating that Thomas's action was extremely unselfish. McGlivray's was partly selfish. But when Thomas had thus sacrificed himself, motives of gratitude and all the other motives became too strong for McGlivray's to resist, and he yleided.
"He was ill at the time of the investigation—in fact, so ill that his physician forbade him to appare. He had been ill and suffering for some weeks previous with nervous prostration and insomnia. At such a time and under such conditions he made untrue statements.

"Do Not Call My Name." register in an article lished. "In that article things were stated "In that article were misleading.

"Do Not Call My Name."

"Do Not Call My Name."

Attorney-General Anderson was the first member of the board to speak after these startling revelations. He said: "This speatly relieves the board, but I think it is the duty of the board to examine the testimony."

The board acquiesced in this view, and a mass of documentary testimony was examined, the most important of which are the following letters, in the order of their presentation, the letters tending to show the surreptitious connection of Mr. Thomas and Mr. McGilvray with the register:

rhomas and Mr. McGhvray with the register:
Interesting letters produced as evidence in the case are given here:
Bumpass, August 15, 1800.
Mr. J. L. Hill:
Dear Sir.-Immediately after receiving your letter I wrote to Mr. McG. in reference to its contents, but not having heard from him I now take the responsibility of instructing you to charge the J. P. B. Co. just what you charge other dealers.

sibility of instituting specific properties of the properties of t

Price list for Thomas blanks satisfac-ory, (Signed) Very truly, J. P. THOMAS. (Signed)

Allowing An Extra Discount.

Allowing An Extra Discount,

Mr. J. Le Hill:

Dear Sir.—I have just received a letter from Mr. McG., in which he suggests that the matter of allowing an extra discount to that company be left entirely to you.

It is a trade matter, he thinks, and if you choose to allow him a small extra discount for cash on orders for 100 ar.

iness. They were utterly unaware or the statute which made it unlawful for Mr. Thomas to own an interest in the register, and innocent of any impropriety in the matter.

Major Anderson then and at the afternoon meeting gave cheerful testimony to Mr. Jenkins's honorable and maily part in the entire proceeding, and fully exoncrated him from all suspicion, attesting his willingness and his valuable assistance to the committee in hunting up ovidence in the matter. He said, however, that he was convinced that the board could lawfully declare the contract void.

Mr. Poliard, attorney for Mr. Jenkins, asked that he be given an opportunity to examine more fully into the leggian spects of the case. This request was granted and the Board deferred further action in the register matter until 4 P. M., taking up other business before the Board, meanwhile.

FIRM ACTION.

Recomends Removal of McGilvray

and Condemns Thomas.

and Condemns Thomas.

At about 6 P. M., the Board again took up the investigation and action on the report of the committee, which had been prepared by Messrs, Anderson, West and Tyler. The Governor was again in the chair, and as soon as the object of the meeting had been stated the Board got down to business. Major William A. Anderson, Attorney-General of Virginia, arose and said: "The committee appointed at the last session of the State Board of Education to ascertain and report, whether there was any additional evidence obtainable which would throw light upon the investigation begun by this board on the 25th ultimo begu leave to submit the following report: "Upon careful consideration of the oral and documentary evidence set forth in the stenographic report, a typewritten copy of which will be filed in the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the State Board of Education makes the following findings:

"I. That J. P. Thomas has been the principal of the Richmond High School from 1693 to the present time, and that J. A. McGlivray has been during that period and still is the second clerk to the superintendent of public instruction, the first clerk to the superintendent of this board.

"2 That by section 1472 of the Code of Virginia, all school officers and teachers are prohibited under the penalty therein prescribed from having any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in supplying books, maps, schools furniture or apparatus to the public achools of the State.

Board of Education; and this board has never in any way knowingly authorized or sanctioned the supplying to the public schools of Virginia of any school register in which said Thomas or said McGlivray,

over, it will be all right.
We put this case in your hands and
will be satisfied with what you do.

(Signed) Very truly P. THOMAS.

Mr. J. L. Hill:
Dear Sir.—You can get the names and address of the clerks from Mr. Brent's office.
I would suggest that you get Jim Jasper, the colored janitor of the office. to copy them for you. He is very re-liable and will do it quickly and well.

If M. McG. is in the city get his Virginia Journal Book, which contains all the names. Perhaps Jim can tell you about the Journal books, if Mr. McG. is

"Severest Condemnations."

the names. Perhaps Jim can tell you about the Journal books, if Mr. McG. is out of town.

Do not tell what you want with the names. I think it is an excellent idea to deal with the clerks directly, as when they order regislers they can order the forms to be shipped with them.

Am glad you are trying to reach the clerks this month, as they generally look out for their school supplies in August.

Very truly.

(Signed) J. P. THOMAS.

Mr. Patteson, for Mr. Eggleston, explained the absence of his clent, who did not desire to appear before the board unless it were necessary, being detained by reason of sickness in his family. The board did not express a desire for Mr. Eggleston's attendance.

Mr. Hill Carter then arose and stated that if the board did not longer require the presence of Messrs. Thomas and McGilvray, they would leave the room. No objection was offered, and the two men, who had silently endured the greatest orden of their lives, arose and silently, sadly filed out of the room and disappeared. No one followed save their attorneys. They were allowed to depart without obtrusion by any unsympathetic person into their great sorrow.

Exonerates Jenkins.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

PADEREWSKI AND HIS STEINWAY

Have delighted thousands with shades of musical emotion that we had not thought possible.

Exonerates Jenkins.

After the retirement of the two central

Negro Janitor Was Involved.

We represent this great Plano along with the Weber, Hardman, Kimball, Wheelock, Standard and

It has always been our ambition to put our people on an equal footing, in the purchase of Pianos, with those living in the large Northern cities. The stock we now have is probably unexcelled now have is probably unexcented anwyhere. Moses's name is inseparably linked in the minds of

Virginia people with the best musical instruments at lowest prices and on easiest terms.



Paderewski says

The PIANOLA

It has in the metrostyle a feature not even approximated by any other planoplayer-enables any one to equal the rendition of the great planists.

Pianola is attachable to any piano. Prices \$150 up.

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